

2020 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

City of Senatobia

Public Weller	System Name	
069000		
List PWS ID #s for all Community I	J 3. 15	CR
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Commun Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or proving procedures when distributing the CCR.	population served by the PWS,	this CCR must be mailed or delivered to
CCR DISTRIBUTION (C	neck all boxes that apply.)	
INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, wa	ter bill or other	DATE ISSUED
Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)		
□ On water bills (Attach copy of bill)		
□ Email message (Email the message to the address below)		
D Other	F	
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water	bill or other	DATE ISSUED
□ Distributed via U, S. Postal Mail		
Distributed via E-Mail as a URL (Provide Direct URL):		
□ Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment		
□ Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message		
A Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or	proof of publication)	
Posted in public places (attach list of locations)		
□ Posted online at the following address (Provide Direct URL).		
I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the custom above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring de Water Supply.	ers of this public water system. I further certify that the info ata provided to the PWS office	ormation included in this CCR is true itals by the MSDH, Bureau of Public
4,7	Meyor	06/30/2021
Name SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY	Date .
You must email, fax (not preferred), or mall a d	•	ation to the MSDH.
Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)	Email: water.reports@madi	
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215	Fax: (601) 576-7800	(NOT PREFERRED)
Sumon, He out to		

Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF TATE

Shirley Trimm, being duly sworn, says:	
That she is General Manager of the Tate Record, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in Senatobia, Tate County, Mississippi; that the publication, a copy of which is attached hereto, was published in the said newspaper on the following dates:	
June 23, 2021	
That said newspaper was regularly issued and circulated on those dates. SIGNED:	
General Manager Subscribed to and sworn to me this of day of	
Scene , 2021.	
Stephanie Dees, Notary Public, Grenada County, Mississippi	
fly commission expires: July 22, 2023	
MOTARY BOUNDERS OF THE STATE OF	
STATE OF MENTING	

City of Senatobia 2020 Consumer Confidence Report PWS ID# 0690005

Spanish (Espanol)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuniquese con alguien que pueda traducir la informacion.

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer. The City has 5 deep wells to serve its customers.

Source water assessment and its availability

A source water assessment has been completed and copies are available at the Public Works Department Office located at 405 Strayhorn Street.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

You are welcome to call our office at 662-562-8288. Our office hours are 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM Monday through Friday.

Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", MS0690005 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm was 7. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm was 53%.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Senatobia is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water		nge <u>High</u>	Sample <u>Date</u>	Violation	Typical Source
Radioactive contam	inants							
Gross Alpha (PCI/L)	0	15	3.1	NA	NA	2018	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium-226 (PCI/L)	NA	NA	0.37	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium- 228 (PCI/L)	NA	NA	1.0	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Combined Radium (-226 & -228) (PCI/L)	0	5	1.37	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Contominante	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or	Your Water		nge High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Contaminants Disinfectants & Dis				LOW	High	Date	VIOIALION	A Y DICER D'OUT CE
				isinfect	ant is i	necessary	for control	of microbial contaminants)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.10	0.15	2.02	2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	27.2	NA	NA	2020	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids Haa5 (ppb)	NA	60	6.0	NA	NA	2020	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contami	nants						T Interve	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.2	0.536	1.2	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0183	.010	.0183	2016	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppm)	0.20	0.20	.018	<.015	.018	2016	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Chromium (ppm)	0.10	0.10	.0015	.001	.0015	2019	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

			Your	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds					
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Water	<u>Date</u>	Exceeding AL	AL	Typical Source				
Inorganic Contamin	ants										
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2019	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits				
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.4	2019	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits				
Unit Descriptions				The same							
Teri	n				Def	inition					
ppm				ppm: pa	rts per million, o	r milligran	ns per liter (mg/L)				
рры)			ppb: pa	rts per billion, or	microgran	ns per liter (µg/L)				
NA					NA: not	applicable	e				
ND					ND: No	ot detected					
NR				NR: N	Ionitoring not re-	quired, but	recommended.				
pCi/	L			Picocuries	per liter is a mea	sure of rac	dioactivity on water.				
Important Drinking	Water Def	inition	S				The second secon				
Tern	n				Def	inition					
MCL		MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.									
MCI	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.										
TT			TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.								
AL			AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.								
Variances and I	Exemption	S	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.								
MRDI	.G		drinkin	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.							
MRD	disinfec	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.									
MNR				MNR: Monitored Not Regulated							
MPL		MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level									

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Jeff Rich

Address:

P.O. Box 1020

Senatobia, MS 38668 Phone: 662-562-8288

Website: www.cityofsenatobia.com

Please note this report will not be mailed to each customer. A copy of this report is available at the Utility Department office located at 133 North Front Street.

City of Senatobia 2020 Consumer Confidence Report PWS ID# 0690005

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(-226 & -229) (PCI/L)	0	5	1.37	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosian of Natural Deposits		
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Printing (ea CLI) Printing (local	4	4	1,10	0.15	2.02	2020	No	Water editure used to conti microbas		
Tribalomathama]	NA	80	27.2	NA	NA	2020	No	By-product of drinking water distribution		
Kalptovilo mids Han5 (mph)	NA	60	6.0	NA	NA	2020	No	By-product of drinking were desinfection		
Provide (open)	d	4	1.2	0.536	1.2	2019	Na	firmation of natural deposits; Water additive which: productes strong teach; Discharge from firtilizer an abstractor factories		
Review copus	1	2	.0303	.010	.0183	2016	No	Discharge of drilling waster discharge from metal reflector; erosion of natura deposits		
	0.20	0.20	018	<015	.01B	2 016	No	Discharge from sheel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factorie		
-	0,10	0.10	.0015	.001	.0015	2019	Na	Discharge from swell and puralities erceion of camural deposits		
Consumer tape (ppb) Copper - settem level t consumer tape	1.3	1.3	0.4	2019	+	0	N	of natural deposits		
opto)				1	1.	WW.		plumbing systems; Erosi of natural deposits		
Ten							Definition			
One.			ppm. parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)							
PDE			ppb: parts per billies, or micrograms por liter (µg/L) NA: not applicable							
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Address: P.O. Box 1020 Sensrobia, MS 38668 Phone: 662-562-8288 Website: www.citynfi

Picese note this report will not be malled to each outsomer. A copy of this report is evaluable at the Utility Department office located as 338 North Foot Street.

نوير خلار المود

Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF TATE

Shirley Trimm, being duly swom, says:

That she is General Manager of the Tate Record, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in Senatobia, Tate County, Mississippi; that the publication, a copy of which is attached hereto, was published in the said newspaper on the following dates:

That said newspaper was regularly Issued and circulated on those dates.

SIGNED:

General Manager

Subscribed to and sworn to me this AL day of County, Mississippi

My commission expires: July 22, 2023

My commission expires: July 22, 2023